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At the same time, the reader's attention could be fixed more firmly upon the demagogue and the victorious general, and the reason made clear why Augustus did not succeed in restoring a stable government on the old lines except through giving to the prince proconsular *imperium* and tribuniary *potestas*—powers fatal to republican initiative.

W. S. FERGUSON.

*Outline for Review: Greek History* and *Outline for Review: Roman History*. By Charles Bertram Newton and Edwin Bryant Treat, of the Lawrenceville School. (New York, American Book Company, pp. 51; 62.) These little books contain outlines of ancient history for use in review, and typical questions from college entrance examination papers. They are certain to be serviceable to both pupils and "coaches". In fact, every experienced teacher must use something of the sort. Those by Messrs. Newton and Treat are not to be especially recommended. They contain most of the false notions which have been discarded during the last twenty-five years, and many new ones in addition—such as the confusion of neolithic and paleolithic on the opening page of the Greek manual. They are, however, compiled with much skill and knowledge of conditions.

W. S. FERGUSON.

*A Political History of Modern Europe from the Reformation to the Present Day*. By FERDINAND SCHWILL, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Modern History in the University of Chicago. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1907. Pp. xiv, 607.)

THIS is a readable, readily assimilated and generally reliable textbook of Modern Europe history. It appears to be suitable for work in high-schools of high grade, for elementary college work and especially for the interested general reader who wants an introduction to the subject. In regard to the dividing line between medieval and modern history (so far as we can make one at all) and in regard to the proper subject-matter for history, the author adopts the views (with which the reviewer does not happen to be in accord) that "the one thousand years before 1500 are generally agreed to constitute the medieval period" (p. 6) and that "history is primarily concerned with politics" (p. 2). After an excellent preliminary survey of the modern nations and the church before the Reformation, which we venture to think the best part of the whole book, the general plan and allotment of space to the Reformation, the Absolute Monarchy, and Revolution and Democracy, is conventional but unusually clear and simple. English history is included and given in more detail than that of any other country. A final chapter on the Threshold of a New Century suggests the great inventions of our day and their effects, the problem of socialism and the international prevention of war, and the European advance into Africa and Asia.